

## DESEET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 2, 1901.  
SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 4th at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The Semi-annual conference of the Sunday Schools of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle Sunday, October 6th, 1901, at 7:30 p. m. It is desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at the meeting, and a cordial invitation to be present is extended to officers, teachers, and all interested in the great Sunday School work.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
J. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

NECESSARY REGULATIONS.

There is a proposition before the City Council, to appoint a couple of policemen to look after tramps from the public house and rowdy boys in general. This appears to be a necessary and judicious movement. We hope it will be seriously considered by the city authorities and, if feasible, other things being taken into view, will be speedily acted upon.

The law requires that children between the ages of six and sixteen shall attend some public or private school. Too many of them are permitted to roam the streets and pass along the road of life without discipline or restraint. Some who attend the public schools engage in boisterous rowdiness, obnoxious to the public peace and sometimes productive of damage to persons and property.

We would not advocate anything to curtail the proper liberty of the young people of this community. Due allowance should be made for the exuberance of youth, and more or less noise and turbulence may be reasonably expected. But this must not be permitted to go beyond proper bounds. The spirit of destructiveness which is so frequently exhibited must be checked. If this is not done by good teaching and influence, the law must step in and lay its hand upon the invader of public and private rights.

There should be special measures adopted to clear the streets at night of that hoodlum class which at times cropped out full over acts against peace and good order. The proper liberty of the citizen, young or old, must not be infringed, and by public officers or private persons. But the defiant contempt of the regulations imposed by society upon all members for the general welfare, ought to be put down or those who are guilty of it be arrested and suitably punished.

Each of the evil complained of can be corrected by peaceable methods. Home training is essential in this direction. Parents are in duty bound to instruct their children as to their conduct, whether in the house or elsewhere. They should be taught to regard the rights of others as sacred as their own. Every act contrary to this should be appreciated and the wrong of it made plain. Children ought not to be allowed to have free run of the streets at night. Their own health and growth as well as the public welfare demand that they should be in bed and asleep, at hours of the night when any of them are yelling and howling in the public thoroughfares.

The cause of instruction in our public schools ought to include moral teaching, Religion, or rather theology, must be excluded from those institutions because of the differences of faith among the parents. No sectarian sect can properly be introduced into public schools. But the duty of children to parents, and to society must be and should be inculcated. The department both in school and out of school should be taught. Religion, the feelings, opinions and precepts of other people should be developed in the pupils, that they may learn to become true gentlemen and ladies as they grow up to maturity. Religion for the law is a proper subject of moral education, and it should form a prominent feature in common school education.

We hope these suggestions will have weight with our public instructors, and so that the city authorities will do their part by making special provisions for support of the school laws, and of ordinances of the city for the suppression of rowdiness and all forms of lawlessness, whether exhibited by school children or others of more mature age. Let the reputation of our city for peace and good order be thoroughly maintained.

## SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS.

Notwithstanding all that has been said in the newspapers of this country, in opposition to that form of lawlessness commonly called lynching, it appears that a mob in Helena, Montana, on Tuesday, took a prisoner from the jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole. About two hundred men who were masked engaged in this unlawful execution.

The account of the lynching states that it was done in the most orderly manner and that the mob quietly dispersed after the tragedy. The victim was permitted to make a statement before he was choked to death at the end of a rope, and he declared that they had "the wrong man." It seems, however, that he had been positively identified by the little five-year-old girl whom he had been accused of brutally assaulting, and by a number of persons who had seen him in company with the child.

All that does not justify the course pursued by the people of Helena, who participated in the unlawful act. With such evidence as there was against the accused, it would seem that he could scarcely escape from the consequences of his heinous crime. The law, therefore, and indeed in any event, should have been permitted to take its course.

It seems difficult to make enraged people understand that mobocracy under every circumstance is a species of anarchy. It is taking life without authority of law. That is a grade of awful murder. There is a certain degree of cowardice in the transaction. Two hundred violent men against a single life! No chance given for defense either by word or act! There is a possibility of mistake in this case which, if discovered, will be beyond remedy. It is a cruel, unfair and criminal proceeding throughout, and reflects no credit on the people who are implicated in the outrage.

There are defects in our system of jurisprudence, no doubt, but they ought to be corrected in a lawful and judicious manner. In the first place, the statutory penalties for grievous offenses like that charged against the man who was lynched, are almost everywhere inadequate. Such crimes ought to be made capital. They are worse than ordinary murder, yet the culprit, if convicted, usually escapes with a few years' imprisonment when he certainly is not fit to live. In the second place, there are so many loopholes through which creatures of that class can creep, by the aid of money and cunning lawyers who take every possible advantage in favor of the accused and against his accusers. The "reasonable doubt" which the law gives to a jury as a reason for favoring a defendant, is made a powerful weapon in the hands of a cunning specialist, and many a real criminal has escaped his just dues because of an extreme interpretation of that provision.

It is often that lynchings take place in consequence of the probability that the criminal will either be turned loose through some legal technicality, or, if convicted, will not receive anything like the just penalty for his atrocities. This does not justify the lynching by any means, but it gives what appears to the mobbers to be a reasonable excuse for their lawlessness. That is, however, an egregious error.

The American people must be impressed with the truth, that the only safety for our republic and the perpetuation of that liberty to maintain which it was founded, is submission to its laws, whether they be perfect or imperfect, adequate or inadequate. Laws may be changed or repealed when found insufficient for the end in view when enacted, and this must be accomplished by legal methods. Mob violence is wrong under any and every condition. It must be frowned down by public sentiment, or put down by the strong arm of the law. Mobocracy is Anarchy and ought to be suppressed.

## PUNISH THE LYNCHERS.

Montana has added another lynching case to the terrible record of this country. The dispatch conveying that intelligence says the case will be investigated. It is to be hoped the investigation will be thorough and earnest. There should be nothing farcical about it. The mob attacked the jail in which the culprit was kept. They threatened to kill the man who had charge of the prisoner. They were masked, because they knew they were committing an unpardonable crime. There can be no difficulty in unmasking them, and they should be made to answer for their deed.

There have been so less than 1,100 murders by mobs in this country during the last twenty years, and of these 22 are credited to the State of Montana. What are these but an evidence that anarchy is rampant among the people?

In the South, experience has taught that lynching, instead of decreasing crimes, increases them. They do harm to the communities that tolerate them, by popularizing violence in every form. So apparent has this become to the calm observer of cause and effect in public life, that some Southern officers have given lynchings the full penalty of the law.

The year 1893 marks a high figure in lynching statistics. For that year 539 were recorded. Since then there has been a steady decrease. Last year's record so far is 161, the lowest since 1881, when the record was only 28. This is some improvement on the subject, opinion is enlightened on the subject, it may be hoped that Judge Lynch will be consigned to oblivion, and Law reign supreme in a country governed by a free people.

## ROSEBERRY ON THE WAR.

Lord Rosebery is quoted as having said, last week, in a speech in Scotland, that he was inclined to think that some day there would be a government bold enough to face the problem and consider whether £2,000,000 might not be well used in the construction of a tunnel between Scotland and Ireland.

In this connection he suggested that the £2,000,000 needed for such a work would not equal the cost in two months of the melancholy war still dragging on in South Africa, and if, he added, "by any means that war could be shortened by two months there would be money for the tunnel."

That is considered an exceedingly significant utterance, as far as relates to the South African campaign. It certainly recognizes the fact that expenses for war purposes are extravagant in the extreme, and that money spent for conquest could be used to much greater advantage in the service of industry and commerce.

It is especially noticed that Lord Rosebery characterized the Boer war as "melancholy," and few will dispute the correctness of this term. In a few days it will be exactly two years since the first battle, at Dundee, was fought. Then it was thought all would be over by Christmas, but the fighting is still continued, and the disaffection among the people in Cape Colony seems to be greater now than at any previous time. There are more than 200,000 men under Lord Kitchener's command, but it seems that force is considered inadequate for the duties devolving upon them.

It is true, the Boers have lost all visible bases of supply and are cut off from access to the coast. It is also true that their government is broken up. But there is still a force estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 in the field at various points. The situation is certainly "melancholy," both from a British and Boer point of view.

It is still more so, when it is considered that Great Britain has been forced to have recourse to the "reconcentrado" system which brought down upon Gen. Weyler in Cuba the criticism of the entire civilized world. London dispatches state that these camps in South Africa recently held 137,619 persons, and that 2,345 had died during one month, of which 1,875 were children. That tells an exceedingly "melancholy" tale of the situation. For these reconcentrados are mostly women, children, and other non-combatants, that are exposed to hunger, the inclemencies of the weather, and numerous hardships, necessarily incident to life in such camps.

When everything is considered, a situation is melancholy enough to cause serious reflection among the British people. There can, of course, be no doubt that the Boers ultimately must be subdued. But if victory can be bought only at the cost of extermination of the entire people, including women and children, the question must be considered whether a civilized and "Christian" nation can afford to pay that price. The war was commenced in the interests of civilization and human rights. It should be conducted with those interests in view, and "shortened" whenever it is evident that enough blood has been shed.

Thus far the yacht race is neither to the strong nor the swift. Yesterday's yacht race was a case of hope deferred. It looked like Sir Thomas' hope.

The greatest household word in all the land is "Don't." It is also the chief burden of most laws.

Within a fortnight it will be three years since England entered in the war in South Africa. And the end is not yet.

These days when it is announced that a revolution, uprising or rebellion has been suppressed, the first thing people ask is: "By proclamation or by the arm?"

Mr. Bryan advises President Roosevelt not to be a candidate for a second term. The President's comment is not known, but it is not unlikely that it was, "Et tu, Brute."

If the yacht races were in Wall street instead of off Sandy Hook, the New York Yacht club would very soon raise the "wind." And not much "blow" would be made about it.

One touch of nature makes all the world kin and one touch of September frost on the maple and mountain ash makes all the autumn world beautiful.

"The London Times thinks the American Press is improving. How kind, and now the American Press can go to bed at night with a clear conscience and nothing to disturb its sweet dreams."

There is a peculiar harmony among the political parties of New York city this fall. The Republicans, Independents and Fusionists intend to lie low to catch the votes, and the Tammanyites intend to lay low.

Having stood the strain of the war with Spain, the rebellion in the Philippines, and the decision in the Porto Rico cases, the country and the Constitution would no doubt survive the transference of the American cup to England.

There are few things more beautiful or inspiring than the self-sacrifice of a public spirited man, whose soul reverts at the thought of holding office, on the altar of political nomination. Yet how grateful the people should be that there are such citizens.

force of the plea for conciliation. The reasons for the strike were too vague to command the general public sympathy, and the refusal of the Amalgamated officials to accept the terms agreed on at the first conference still further alienated it.

Spindling Republican.

Whether organized labor can ever be made strong enough to cope with so great a combination of capital as the steel trust represents, is a question not determined by the recent contest. But the chances are all against the combination of labor and in favor of the combination of capital. As the labor organization increases in size it tends to become more and more unmanageable, while with capital this is not true, at least in the case of a conflict with labor. The present strike has exemplified the truth of this proposition in a manner hardly to be mistaken.

Detroit Free Press.

In all the annals of great labor unions, none appears to have been so nearly still-born as that which has just terminated in the unconditional surrender of the Amalgamated association. It was in a state of collapse at the beginning. The leader was a zealot and those who followed him with any degree of faith were the victims of sympathetic fanaticism.

New York Times.

For the most important results of the recent strike we must look to its influence upon the future management of labor unions. The large number of men deprived of perfectly satisfactory employment, kept in idleness without provision for their support, and then told to get up the post the next day, now giving very emphatic expression to their dissatisfaction with a system which puts them in the position of conscripts to be drafted into service whenever the executive officers of their unions think it expedient. True, meetings of the lodges are called at which every member in good standing presumably has the right to vote, no on the question of a strike; but this privilege is of very little value, and if availed of only serves to bring down the program and expect nothing but concurrence from the membership.

Pittsburgh Amalgamated Journal.

The Amalgamated association must be reconstructed along the many lines to effectively meet the opposition of the United States Steel corporation. The methods pursued in former years have proved entirely inadequate to meet the conditions that confront us today.

Los Angeles Times.

The ending of the strike will in a large measure relieve the suffering which it has entailed, and so will be of great benefit to such of the strikers as can get work. But the wages that have been lost are gone never to return. This is a heavy loss which cannot be made up in any way. It is a case of feeling repeating itself, as it has done many times before. Will it be lessened which it incites never be fully learned?

Kansas City World.

During the two months' shut-down the market must have been cleared of supplies of some lines of finished goods and the mills, now that they have resumed work, will be obliged to increase their output to make up the deficiency. Thus the main and inevitable fall will fall upon the strikers, who are least able to bear it. The Amalgamated association has, in addition, lost recognition for 2,500 of its men out of a membership of about 14,000, which it had when the strike started. Do strikers pay?

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of the Forum opens with a biographical sketch of the late President McKinley, by Henry Littlefield. "Our National Debt" is then discussed by Henry Sherman Boutell. "Labor and the Law in England" is the timely topic of a paper by A. Maurice. Dr. P. M. Foshay writes about "The Organization of the Medical Profession, and R. E. C. Long of "The Colonization of Liberia." In "The Outlook for Public Ownership," "Eugene Feiler" discusses the "United States," "The Decadence of Our Constitution," "The Paris Bourse," and "The Monastic Danger in Higher Education."—New York.

Harper's Weekly for Sept. 28 presents on the cover a very striking picture, "Columbia in the Hall of Mirrors." "The Funeral of President McKinley" is the subject of the frontispiece. Then an illustrated paper on President Roosevelt is given. The funeral of the late President is further illustrated in numerous pictures, some full page, and all highly artistic. "The Remains Lying in State" is especially impressive. The number is chiefly devoted to President McKinley and his successor—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Some of the leading features of Modern Culture for October are: "Korea, the Forbidden Kingdom;" "King Alfred," "The Women of Ibsen's Plays;" "Theodore Roosevelt, and Anarchism, a Study of Social Forces;" of the Roosevelt article it is stated that it is highly endorsed by the President himself—Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

The complete novel in "The New" Lippincott Magazine for October is entitled "The Anvil," and the author is R. H. R. of New York. Other stories are by Robert Herrick, Caroline Lockhart (Suzette), Louis Zangwill, and others. Eben E. Rexford's practical article on "Buildings: How to Grow Them in the Garden and House" will be eagerly sought by those who want early spring and winter flowers. "Petticoat Politics" by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, is a gossiping paper about Washington City during President Jackson's administration. In addition to Paul Laurence Dunbar's quatrain, "To a Captive Critic," there appears the poem of "D'Italia" by Susie M. Scollard; "The Olden Songs," by Clara Urmay; "My New Poe," by Guy W. Green; "Compensation," by Felix N. Carson; "The Happiness," by Charles Stanley Towne; and "The Endless Race," by Frances du Bignon—New York.

The October Harper's Bazar is another excellent number of that magazine. The tinted frontispiece is called "Rescue of the Bush-sleeper," and is one of the illustrations of the opening story, "The Royal of the Beautiful Star." There is an illustrated article, "The Royal Tomb at Abydos," by Prof. Flinders-Petrie, and a number of interesting stories. "The New Psychology" is an instructive paper by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, illustrated from photographs. There is an Indian romance, "The Trial Path," and a number of poems, the first place being accorded to "The Graves Company," by Susie M. Rest. The Editor's "Easy Chair," "Study," and "Drawer" are, as usual, filled with good things—Harper & Bros., New York.

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Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

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MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

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